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This was formerly called *Helvella esculenta*. It is often very irregular and attached to the stem in two or three places. It is easily recognized from its bay-red color and its brain-like folds.

It grows beside old stumps and prefers a sandy soil. It is said to be injurious to some people. I have eaten it without any bad results, but I was careful to use only young and fresh specimens. I should advise not to eat it unless carefully parboiled. It is considered dangerous.

NOTES FROM MUSHROOM LITERATURE, I.

W. A. Kellerman.

A summary of interesting articles on Mushrooms found in various periodicals and brief quotations will occupy some space in the BULLETIN when available. We call attention first to a note published in *Torreya* recently by Mr. C. C. Hammer. These are his words:

"A Note regarding the Discharge of Spores of *Pleurotus ostreatus*.—A few evenings since a friend brought me a fine plant of the above species, consisting of about twenty-five pileoli, growing from a common base and arranged in the form of a large rosette, about twelve inches in diameter and of about the same height. Knowing the plant to be very fresh, not yet forty-eight hours old, I decided to keep it and cook it upon the following day. For the night it was left upon my study table, in the same position in which it grew (gills downward). Early the next morning my attention was called to the plant by my wife who asked me to come and observe it. It happened to be exposed to a very strong morning sunlight, which entered the window three or four feet away. The spores were arising from the plant like tiny spirals of smoke or steam, to the height of two or three feet, making to us a very strange sight. At first I doubted if the "smoke" were really spores, but after a careful microscopic examination of some which were caught upon a slide, this point was definitely settled. Perhaps other agarics spore in a similar manner, but never having had conditions favorable before I cannot say. Certainly the fact was interesting to me and for this reason I publish it. I have upon numerous occasions observed the momentary expulsion of spores from fungi such as *Bulvaria rufa* and *Sarcoscypha floccosa*, but with these plants the spore-discharge seems to occur when they are first touched, and then only."

ANOTHER.—New species of Mushrooms have been described by Professor Atkinson in the *Journal of Mycology*, some of which should be recounted here:—

"PRELIMINARY NOTES ON SOME NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI.—*AGARICUS CRETACELLUS*, Atkinson, n. sp.—Plants gregarious, sometimes a few joined at the base; 5-8 cm. high, pileus 4-7 cm. broad, stems 6-10 mm. in thickness. PILEUS white convex to expanded, thin, smooth, sometimes inclined to be slightly viscid in wet weather, when leaves cling to the surface; sometimes with slight yellowish stains, flesh white with a tinge of pink sometimes. GILLS narrow, 3-4 mm., narrowed behind, free, first white, then pink, and later dark greyish brown, not becoming blackish. The caps are sometimes fully expanded when the gills show only a slight tinge of pink. SPORES 4-5x3 μ . STEM tapering from the enlarged base, white, smooth above the annulus, chalky white below and covered with minute powdery scales often arranged in irregular concentric rings below; stem solid but the center less dense. ANNULUS persistent, white, smooth above, the lower surface with very fine floccose scales similar to those on the stem from which the annulus was separated. Odor and taste of almonds, as in *A. arvensis*. Growing in leaf mold, woods, Cascadilla creek, Ithaca, N. Y. C. U. herb. No. 5359, collected by Geo. F. Atkinson, September 7, 1900.

"*AMANITA FLAVOCONIA*, Atkinson n. sp.—Plants usually scattered, sometimes gregarious. 6-12 cm. high, pileus 3-8 cm. broad stems 4-15 mm.

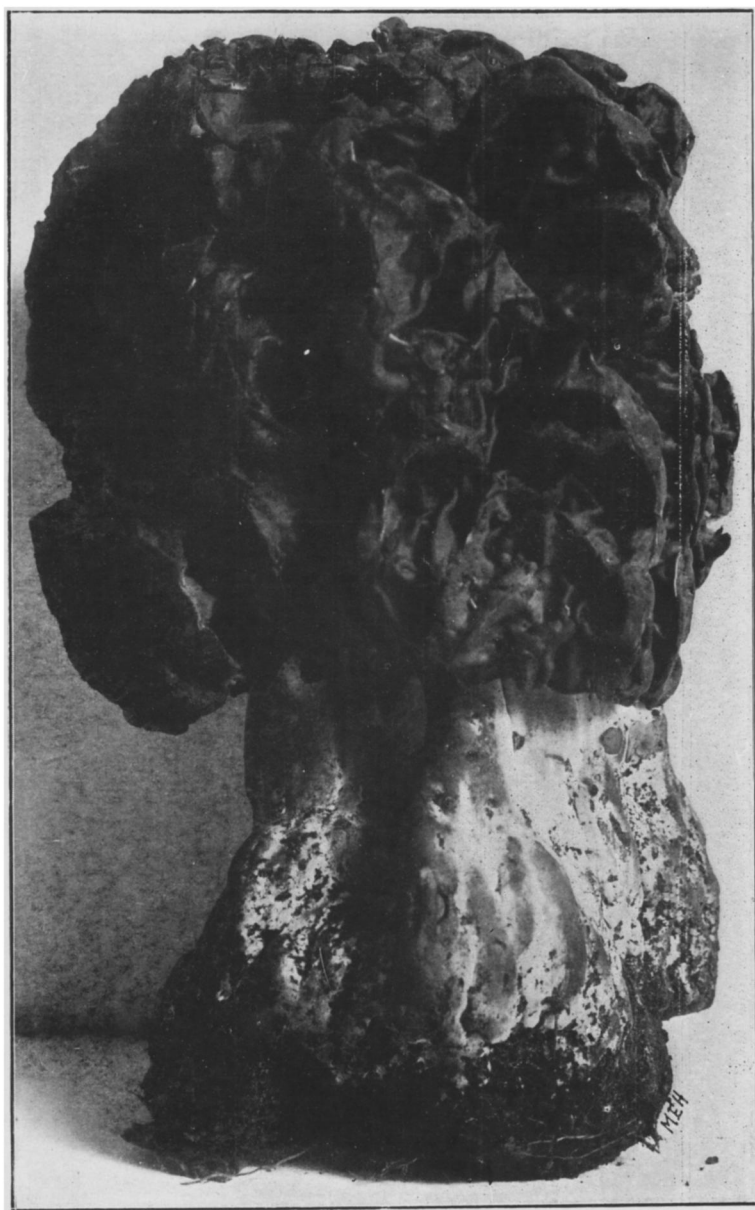


Fig. 184. GY-RO-MI'-TRA ES-CU-LEN'-TA. See text. M. E. Hard, Chillicothe, Ohio.

thick. PILEUS convex then expanded, plain or broadly umbonate, fleshy, very thin except at the center, chrome yellow to orange yellow, darker when young and on the center, smooth, that is not striate, viscid, flesh white, covered with numerous small flocculent patches or heaps of fragments of the yellow powdery volva, which is easily removed and in wet weather sometimes is entirely absent from the pileus. GILLS broad in the larger specimens, narrow in the smaller ones, 4-8 mm. broad, rounded at each end, free, not very crowded, white, very finely serrate or fimbriate from threads which attached the gills to the stem in the young plants. SPORES oval-ovate, white, $6.9 \times 4.6 \mu$. STEMS stuffed, straight or flexuous, slightly tapering from the bulbous base, and at the apex broadening slightly, covered with flocculent scales, tinged with sulphur, fine sulphur powder above the annulus, portions below the annulus covered with powdery masses or particles of the universal veil. Bulb not very prominent, smooth or rarely somewhat cracked, powdered with remnants of the volva. ANNULUS sulphur yellow or chrome yellow, membranous. The VOLVA or universal veil consists of a yellowish powdery substance which separates into numerous powdery masses, covering the pileus and base of the stem, but which easily falls away.

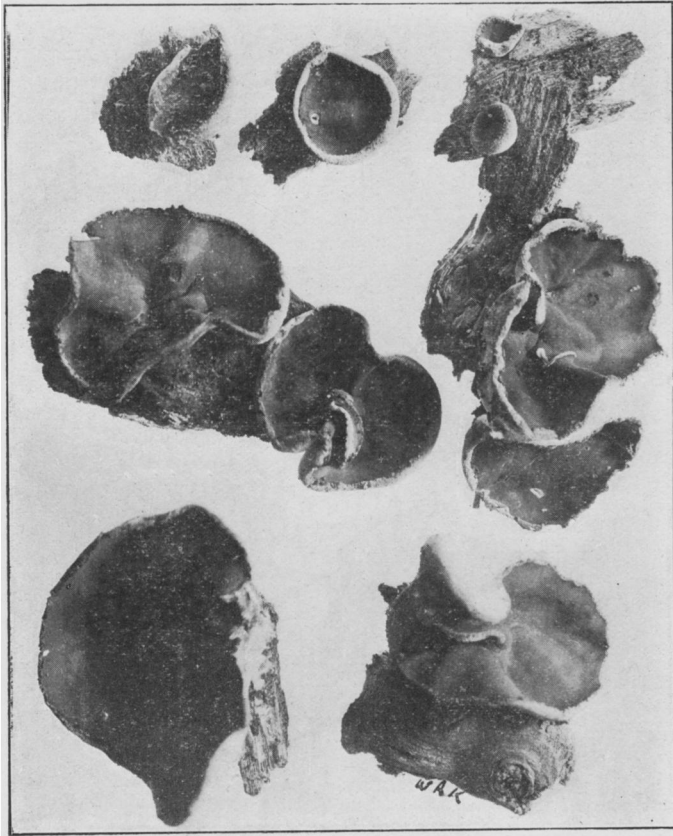


Fig. 185. PE-ZI'-ZA RE-FAN'-DA. Photo from specimens collected at Columbus, Ohio. Arthur L. Smith.